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PART VI

PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, NEW DELHI.

ADVERTISEMENT No. 28.

Applications invited for undermentioned posts from Indian citizens and persons migrated from Pakistan with intention of permanently settling in India or subjects of Nepal, Sikkim or Portuguese or French possession in India. Upper age limit relaxable by three years for scheduled castes, tribal and aboriginal communities and displaced persons. No relaxation for others save in exceptional cases and in no case beyond three years. Applications must be accompanied by Treasury receipt or crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7-8-0 (Rs. 1-14-0 for scheduled castes and tribes), and addressed to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. Commission may remit genuinely indigent and *bona fide* displaced persons' fee. *Separate application with separate fee required for each post.* Candidates abroad may apply on plain paper if forms not available and deposit fees with local Indian Embassy. If required candidates must appear for personal interview.

Part "A"

Closing date for receipt of applications which may be submitted on plain paper giving following particulars—21*st July* 1951 (4*th August* 1951 for applicants abroad). 1. Name of post applying for, 2. Name and address, 3. Father's name, 3. Date and place of birth, 5. Domicile. 6. Qualifications, 7. Previous experience, 8. Full details (with dates and salary drawn) of previous employment, if any, 9. Minimum initial salary acceptable, 10. Names with addresses of three persons as references. They should be holders of responsible positions but must not be relations.

(*a*) *One Senior Lecturer in Textiles* (*Spinning*) *and* (*b*) *One Senior Lecturer in Textiles* (*Weaving*), *Delhi Polytechnic.*—Non-pensionable and temporary up to February, 1952 and likely to continue. Other things being equal; preference given to scheduled castes candidates. Headquarters Delhi but may be transferred to similar post in any other centrally administered area. Selected candidates required to join duty immediately after selection. Appointment terminable without notice by Government and by one month's notice by Government servants. *Pay*—Rs. 500-30-800. *Age*—Below 40 years. *No Age limit for Government Servants. Qualifications.—Essential.—For* (*a*) (*i*) At least Second Class Degree in Textile Technology of recognised University or Institution with spinning as special subject. (*ii*) About three years' experience of spinning in responsible position in big cotton textile mill. *For* (*b*)—(*i*) At least Second Class Degree in Textile Technology of recognised University or Institution with Weaving as special subject. (*ii*) About three years' experience of weaving in responsible position in big cotton textile mill. *Desirable.*—Teaching experience in Institution providing courses of degree standard. *Duties*—To teach and supervise teaching up to degree standard in the subject of Textile Technology and if possible to carry out research work on problems connected with the Textile Industry.

Part "B"

Closing date for receipt of applications—4*th August* 1951. (18*th August* 1951 for applicants abroad). Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi. Candidates should specify name of post while applying for forms.

1 *One Lecturer in Applied Sciences, School of Military Engineering, Kirkee.* Temporary and appointment made on five years' contract. *Pay*—Rs. 350-25-500/E.B. 30-650/E.B. 30-800. Higher initial pay to specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. *Age*—Between 30 and 45 years. *Qualifications—Essential*—(*i*) Master's or equivalent Honours Degree of recognised University with Physics or Chemistry as main subject. (*ii*) About three years' teaching experience up to B.Sc. standard.

2 *One Assistant Archival Chemist, National Archives of India.* Permanent and pensionable but appointment made on temporary basis. *Pay*—Rs. 250-10-300-15-450 25/2-500. Higher intial pay up to Rs. 360 per mensem to specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. *Age*—Below 30 years. *Qualifications—Essential.*—Master's or equivalent Honours Degree in Chemistry.

P. K. KAPRE,
Dy. Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

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OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL INFORMATION OFFICER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE, OLD PUBLIC OFFICES, BANGALORE.

Press Note.

EXTENSION OF THE INDIAN MINES ACT TO THE MYSORE STATE.

The Indian Mines Act, 1923, has been extended to the Mysore State with effect from 1st April 1951. This Act which deals with Labour and safety in Mines will supersede Sections 21 to 33 and 37 of the Mysore Mines Act, 1906, which deal with such matters. The other provisions of the Mysore Mines Act, 1906, dealing with protection of mining property, special sanitation, sanitary administration of the mining area, etc., which fall exclusively in the State field of legislation and are embodied in Sections 4 to 20, 34 to 36 and certain other Sections, are unaffected by the extension of the Central Act; and, they will therefore continue to be in force in the State along with the Central Act with effect from 1st April 1951.

(P.N. No. 81—3-7-1951).

Press Note.

PLANTING PROGRAMME AND THE SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY IN THE VISVESVARAYA CANAL AREA FOR THE YEAR 1951-52.

Government have approved the decision of the Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee in regard to the planting programme and the system of water supply in the Visvesvaraya Canal Area for the year 1951-52. Having perfect control over the first section of the Visvesvaraya Canal, water will be made available to the tail-end lands of 10,000 acres. The raiyats in this area will be given clear notice to the effect that they must complete their transplantation before the 15th August 1951 and that they must agree to the system of regulation of water supply as prescribed by the Public Works Department. Government hope that the raiyats will co-operate with the department in the distribution of water.

(P. N. No. 82—3-7-1951.)

Press Note.

In pursuance of the policy of Government of supplying electric power as expeditiously as possible to areas where the need is felt acutely, there has been a sustained progress

in making power available to irrigation pumping sets, for lighting and for heating purposes. The following statement shows the progress achieved during April 1951 :—

Sl. No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chitradurga	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Total
1	Heating ...	41	4	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	55
2	Lighting ...	849	138	28	68	60	34	62	29	66	844
3	Power ...	16	4	5	1	2	1	4	5	3	41
4	Irrigation pumping sets	28	2	...	9	25	...	7	...	...	66
5	Cinemas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
6	Street Lights ...	18	22	1	7	8	...	15	7	...	78
7	Villages electrified ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3

The total number of installations in the State as on 30th April 1951, is as follows :—

Heating	5,893
Lighting	95,192
Power	6,869
Irrigation pumping sets	2,461
Cinemas	191
Street Lights	25,781
Town and Villages electrified ...	476

(P. N. No. 83—3-7-1951).

2604

Press Note.

The basic scale of rations in the State which touched the lowest point of 8 ozs. per head per day in 1947 was, as a result of constant efforts made by Government to improve it, raised by stages to 9½ ozs. for the "A" and 12 ozs. for the "B" class population, respectively, at which it stood from 8th August 1950 to 12th February 1951 when, as a consequence of the worsening of the food position in the country and the adoption of an All-India overall scale of 9 ozs., it had to be stepped down to the latter level. The recent marked improvement in the food position in the Indian Union, however, has made a uniform 12 ozs. basic ration possible, as announced by the Honourable the Minister for Food and Agriculture in his broadcast to the Nation on 12th June 1951.

With an overall scale of 12 ozs. per head per day for consumers in general and 16 ozs. for the heavy manual workers brought into effect in the State from 1st July 1951, the basic scales of rations in Mysore have, after a number of years, been brought up to the All-India level, which in itself is gratifying and must also be welcomed by all as having brought the much-needed relief to the people in the State and raised their daily intake of food up to the minimum nutritional level.

It is, however, a matter for regret to the Government that it has not, at the same time, been possible to improve the rice component of the ration even to a slight extent. It is to be stated that the Government of India themselves have, in view of the low rice availabilities and poor expectations from imports this year, advised that in enhancing the overall scale to 12 ozs., the existing rice scales should not be raised. Since there appears to be a misapprehension on the point in some quarters, Government desire that the correct position with regard to the availabilities and requirements of rice in the State during this year should be made known to the public in the light of which it may be seen how, in spite of a general improvement in the overall food position, any immediate increase in the rice ration is still beyond the bounds of possibility.

The stock of rice in the State as on 1st July 1951, was 44,000 tons. With further expectations from local procurement and the balance of receipts from imports, the total availabilities of rice in the period from 1st July 1951 to 31st December 1951 would be about 56,000 tons. This, on a conservative estimate of the State's requirements, would be sufficient for only five months, while the quantity required to see the State through the remaining seven months until the next general (Kharif) harvest is not less than 70,000 tons at the present level of issue of 6 ozs. and 3 ozs. rice, respectively, for the "A" and "B" class population. Thus the State's rice deficit for this year stands at 14,000 tons, the early allotment from imports of which is being continually urged upon the attention of the Central Government. The Central Government, while being ready to allot the required quantities of wheat and milo, are not yet in a position to allot even the minimum of 14,000 tons of rice required to maintain the existing scale of rice ration in the State. Since an increase of rice scale by even an ounce per head per day involves an additional 10,000 tons for the rest of the year, improvement of the rice scale without a reasonable assurance of supply of the minimum additional quantity required must, by the limited availabilities being exhausted sooner, make a more drastic cut in rice ration inevitable in a few months. Since even the quantity of 14,000 tons of rice for which the State is already deficit is yet to be secured, an enhancement of the rice ration involving an additional commitment must necessarily await a further improvement of the overall rice resources of the country as a whole of which there are no indications at present. While being fully alive to the importance and urgency of improving the low rice ration. The State Government, in the context of the difficult and uncertain rice position set out above, had to refrain from undertaking it immediately. No efforts will, however, be spared to obtain from the Central Government the necessary additional supplies to enable the present scale of rice in the State being raised to the level of that in the neighbouring States as early as possible.

Government fully trust that on a due appreciation of the position explained above, the public will feel convinced that an immediate increase in rice ration was not possible.

(P. N. No. 84—5-7-1951).

2671

Press Note.

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under 39 tanks in Chikballapur Taluk, 211 tanks in Kolar Taluk, 22 in Hosakote Taluk and 29 in Gudibanda Taluk, owing to scanty rains during 1950-51, seasonal remission of half-wet assessment, amounting to Rs. 2,352-1-6, Rs. 15,618-12-7, Rs. 4,914-15-4 and Rs. 3,592-11-0, respectively, is sanctioned in respect of the above atchkat lands for 1950-51.

(P.N. No. 85—5-7-1951).

Press Note.

Sri C. S. Seshadri, Special Officer, attached to the General and Revenue Secretariat will, in addition to his duties connected with the rehabilitation and re-settlement of ex-servicemen, attend to the work connected with subjects relating to the Centre dealt with in the Chief Secretariat and also other matters regarding which necessity is felt to establish contacts with the Hon'ble Ministers of other States and of the Centre who will be present in Bangalore in connection with the Session of the All-India Congress Committee. Sri Seshadri will not be connected with the arrangements which are being made for the Session of the A. I. C. C., by the local Congress Organisations.

(P. N. No. 86—5-7-1951)

Press Note.

According to the proviso to clause 17 (1) of the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1949, published under Notification No. S. D. 1453—C. 73-49-135, dated 29th May 1950, free movement of foodgrains from one statutorily rationed area to another rationed area or to any non-rationed area within the State or *vice versa* not exceeding two seers per adult and one seer per child below eight years of age is allowed for *bona fide* personal consumption and it is not necessary to take out permits for movement of the said quantities. This Press Note is issued to remove misapprehensions, as it appears that persons carrying such quantities from and into rationed areas are being put into trouble by prosecutions and seizure for carrying these small quantities.

(P. N. No. 87—5-7-1951.)

Press Note.

Having regard to the adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in the several parts of the State, Government have issued orders relaxing the restrictions imposed on the movement of foodgrains and permitted landless persons and partial holders to transport without permits rationed foodgrains as a temporary measure up to 30 seers by means of

head-loads only for *bona fide* consumption from one non-rationed area within a District to another non-rationed area in the same District.

(P. N. No. 88 - 7-7-1951)

Press Note.

It has come to the notice of Government that criticisms have been made in the public press to the effect that the *Ad Hoc* Committee appointed by Government for drawing up schemes for the relief and rehabilitation of such men of the Mysore State Forces as have not been absorbed in the Indian Army after the integration of the two said Forces, has not done any actual good to these ex-servicemen, that the Assistant Director of Re-settlement and Rehabilitation who has been appointed for securing relief for these affected men has not shown any useful results, and that the Government of Mysore have not gone about this business with the requisite promptitude or earnestness. As these writings are likely to create a wrong impression on the public mind and do not correctly represent the facts of the case, this note is published for the information of the public.

The Committee referred to above was appointed by this Government in March last and charged with the responsibility of drawing up schemes for the relief and rehabilitation of the affected men. It held five long meetings and after detailed discussions submitted various recommendations for the consideration of Government and forwarded to the Government of India for approval. These fall under 9 main categories, *viz.*,:

Schemes for Alternative Employment,
Re-settlement on land and land Colonization Schemes,
Individual Settlers' Scheme,
Starting of Co-operative Workshops and Lorry Services in all Districts,
Auto-Riksha Service,
Re-starting work at the Silk Filatures at Sidlaghatta and Mamballi, and
Scheme for absorbing men in miscellaneous Individual business and smaller group enterprises.

These are expected to absorb about 1,534 men and the total estimated expenditure is Rs. 41,14,000. This report has met with the approval of the Government of Mysore. And pending its approval by the Government of India, the Special Officer attached to the Committee as well as the Assistant Director of Rehabilitation have contacted the concerned Departmental Heads, employers of labour and other non-official agencies, and enlisted their active support in the directions contemplated in the recommendations. The affected individuals themselves have been circularized to register themselves with the Assistant Director, furnish the necessary particulars and indicate their differences as regards the mode of employment or kind of assistance required. And, as was reported to the Committee when it met again on 5th July 1951 as against 2,551 officers and men released from the Ranks, 1,450 have registered themselves so far, 377 of them have been re-employed already, and 13 have been undergoing training at Bangalore, Danvangere and Bhadravati. Arrangements have been made to get 60 other men trained in Vehicle Mechanic and allied trades at the E.M.E. Centre at Bangalore. About 300 men are so far reported to be willing to settle on land and it is proposed to release, in the first instance, about 600 acres of a Kaval land for allotment to the first batch of these applicants, after getting the land cleared by Bull-dozers or tractors.

Other relief that is proposed to be afforded immediately includes monetary assistance to such of the men as have signified their intention to open Ration Shops, Floor Mills, Cloth Shops, Provision Shops and Hotels, etc.

Yet other steps that the Committee are taking relate to registration of these ex-servicemen by the Employment Exchange on a preferential basis. Simplification of the existing procedure in respect of registration by the Employment Exchange, absorption in Railway Service, securing for the Committee the status of an Employment Exchange for purposes of recommending men for employment on a priority basis, requesting Government to waive age limits and re-employ ex-servicemen in Government Departments, immediate refund of assured sums by the Government Insurance Department against policies held by them, etc.

Pending orders on the detailed schemes recommended by the Committee, this Government have passed orders placing at the disposal of the Special Officer, an advance of Rs. 25,000 with which to grant immediate financial assistance in the most deserving cases and to meet other expenditure of an emergent nature.

It will thus be seen that the Committee has formulated its recommendations with the greatest possible speed and that the Assistant Director of Rehabilitation has been earnestly addressing himself to the task of implementing them, and the Government have taken, and will continue to take, all possible action to relieve and rehabilitate the Officers and Men under reference.

(P.N. No. 89—7-7-1951).

Press Note.

It is observed that numerous applications from the public for the grant of permits for running bus services are being presented direct to the Mysore Traffic Board, though the rules prescribe that the petitions in this behalf should ordinarily be made to the District Magistrates concerned.

The public are requested to refrain from sending applications to the Traffic Board except in cases of appeals on the orders of the District Magistrates.

No notice will be taken of applications directly addressed to the Traffic Board.

(P. N. No. 90—7-7-1951)

Press Note.

In view of the repeated representations from various sections of the public for a thorough examination of the working of the Regulated Markets established in the State and of the Agricultural Produce Markets Act and Rules governing them, Government have constituted a Committee to enquire into the working of the Regulated Markets in the State with representatives of traders, producers and other interests as members and have directed the said Committee to submit a detailed report to Government with specific recommendations in the matter *within three months*, as there had been persistent demands for the constitution of such a Committee.

A questionnaire has been prepared in connection with the above by the Enquiry Committee. Persons interested in the working of Regulated Markets are requested to furnish their replies to the questionnaire *before 20th July* 1951. Copies of the questionnaire can be had on application from the Assistant Marketing Officer and Member Secretary, Regulated Markets Enquiry Committee, Apex Bank Buildings, Bangalore.

(P. N. No. 91—7-7-1951)

B. N. SRI SATHYAN,
2671 *Principal Information Officer.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE FOREST CHEMIST, FOREST RESEARCH LABORATORY, MALLESWARAM, BANGALORE-3.

Notification dated 23th June 1951.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that an auction sale of unserviceable articles of laboratory, workshop and nursery including about ½ ton of fire-wood will be held at 2 P.M. on 26th July 1951, in the premises of the Forest Research Laboratory by the Forest Chemist or any other officer deputed by him.

Full details and specifications of all the materials exposed for sale and examination of the same can be had at the Laboratory premises on all working days.

2 The Forest Chemist reserves the right to accept or reject any bid without assigning any reason.